## NOTES

## Ochrosia minima (Markgraf) Fosberg \& Boiteau (Apocynaceae), a new record for Australia

While undertaking field collecting on far north Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, I encountered several populations of an unknown fruiting Ochrosia species (Apocynaceae). This taxon had been previously collected in Queensland a number of times and the collections had either remained undetermined or had been misidentified as Neisosperma poweri (Bailey) Fosberg \& Sachet at the Queensland Herbarium. N. poweri does not occur on Cape York Peninsula but reaches its northern limit on the Atherton Tableland.

On examination of an isotype of $O$. minima (Markgraf) Fosberg \& Boiteau from New Guinea, it was found that it matched the unknown Ochrosia sp. from Australia. O. minima was previously known only from the type collected in Papua New Guinea (Markgraf 1940, 1979). This new record brings the number of Ochrosia species native to Australia to three, of which only O. moorei (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. is endemic.

Ochrosia minima (Markgraf) Fosberg \& Boiteau, Adansonia ser. 2, 17: 27 (1977); Excavatia minima Markgraf, J. Arn. Arb. 21: 199 (1940); Bleekeria minima (Markgraf) Merr. \& Perry, J. Arn. Arb. 24: 214 (1943). Type: Papua New Guinea. Western Proyince: Tarara, Wassi Kussa River, December 1936, L.J. Brass 8512 (holo: B, n.v.; iso: A, n.v.; BRI!). Fig. 1.
Illustration: Williams, Native Pl. Queensland 3: 231 (1987) [as Ochrosia sp.]
 gorge, Mcllwraith Range, $13^{\circ} 41^{\prime} \mathrm{S}, 143^{\circ} 23^{\prime} \mathrm{E}$, Aug 1986, Fell 322.

Distribution and habitat: Ochrosia minima is found from the McIlwraith Range north to Cape York on Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, and in the southern part of Papua New Guinea (Map 1). It is a relatively common understorey shrub in evergreen notophyll vineforests on white sand-dune systems or on red acid volcanics.

Notes: In his 1979 account of O. minima, Markgraf cites the type (not specified as to holotype or isotype) as being at A. However, in the protologue (Markgraf 1940), the holotype is stated to be at B, and an isotype at A. While an additional thirteen collections for this species are now known, little can be added to the thorough descriptions given by Markgraf (1940, 1979).

In general appearance, O. minima closely resembles O. moorei (F. Muell.) F. Muell. ex Benth. from southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. However, it is conspicuously different from this southern species in the predominantly opposite leaves and the much smaller fruit. The three Australian taxa of Ochrosia may be distinguished with the following key.

1. Leaves 3- or 4-whorled, obovate-oblong to broadly elliptic; fruit
subtriquetrous

O. elliptica

Leaves opposite or 3-whorled, obovate-cuneate to lanceolate; fruit ellips-
oid-rounded or ellipsoid-ovoid $\ldots . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
2. Leaves opposite, very rarely 3 -whorled; fruit ellipsoid-rounded, 1.5-1.6 cm long, $0.9-1 \mathrm{~cm}$ diameter
O. minima

Leaves predominantly 3 -whorled, very rarely opposite; fruit ellipsoidovoid, $6-7 \mathrm{~cm}$ long, $2.7-3 \mathrm{~cm}$ diameter
O. moorei


Fig. 1. Ochrosia minima. Forster 4415 \& Tucker (BRI).


Map 1. Distribution of Ochrosia minima in New Guinea and northern Queensland.

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